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ALBANIA

PROGRESS IN STRUGGLE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS DESCRIBED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Sep 76 p 3

[Article by Luan Dusha, director of the Institute to Combat Tuberculosis:
"Prevention--A Powerful Means To Protect the Health of the Workers"]

[Text] The prerequisites for a successful fight against tuberculosis were created only with the establishment of people's power. From the first years of liberation, special attention was devoted to the anti-tuberculosis service and to the struggle against this age-old disease which took a toll in the strata of poor workers and farmers. With the exception of a section with 50 beds in a civilian hospital in Tirana, there was nothing in the whole country to combat tuberculosis. Out of this condition, in which practically no fight was made against tuberculosis, a broad network of anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and sanitoriums was created which cover the entire country. In this way it was arranged that the anti-tuberculosis service, completely gratis, would completely meet the serious situation inherited from the past.

"The prophylactic orientation of our health service," emphasized the 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party, "is a profoundly socialist orientation because only in socialism can the important state and social measures be taken on a broad scale to comprehensively raise the standard of living and at the same time to expand the health service for all." On the basis of these orders, the Institute To Combat Tuberculosis has been developing with workers a broader and broader educational and propagandistic work to learn to appreciate completely and fully preventive measures. Special care is given to the early diagnosis of diseases and to the expansion of vaccination. These duties are largely incumbent upon the Institute To Combat Tuberculosis. In this spirit a study was made, using the conditions in the field as a starting point, and this study, which puts prevention in first place as an imperative, takes in all anti-tuberculosis networks in the country, and the Institute is monitoring its implementation.

For years it has been noted that in some areas of tuberculosis study a mistaken concept has been held which does not give prevention its proper place, but with determined work and especially relying on the guidelines of

the 11th plenum, it is seen that the workers who are engaged in the struggle against tuberculosis are putting prevention more and more in the place which it deserves. The elimination of this wrong concept is an important success. An important role is also played by the correct evaluation which the anti-tuberculosis health workers have given to health propaganda in the most recent years. This duty is carried out in an organized manner and is not neglected. The Directorate of Health Education has also given valuable help in this problem.

For even greater improvement in the quality of diagnostic and medical work, more attention is given to laboratories, which, well supplied with suitable personnel and the necessary equipment, are obliged to do more highly skilled work and to expand the range of analyses, in accordance with the needs of the times.

To raise the work to a higher scientific level, which was demanded by the 11th plenum, the necessary attention has been given to scientific studies. Thus the bacteriological laboratory has made interesting studies which are very valuable in the practical struggle against tuberculosis. Successful scientific work includes studies on prevention with the help of the BCG vaccine which are based on experience in the field, and which are oriented toward using these methods as efficiently as possible in the future. These studies which were done with workers from the base, among others, also included middle level cadres and thus implemented the demand of the party to probe the ideas of the masses in science to attract the thoughts, suggestions, and observations of the outside workers in the base and to advance directly toward collective scientific works with many authors.

To bring the health service as close as possible to the people, in the last few years we have intensified fluorographic detection (mass radiography) with modern equipment and have carried out activities mainly in the village, in remote areas, in mines, etc. Work has been done this way in Diber, Mirdite, and Librazhd districts, for example. With the data from these activities the Institute has conducted many studies.

The results of the anti-tuberculosis struggle are very encouraging. Tuberculosis in children has dropped to very low figures, the death rate from this disease does not present a problem. The same holds for chronic tuberculosis. The forms of tuberculosis are not serious now and in the overwhelming majority of cases they are completely cured and the patients are again able to do the work they had been doing. In our country the whole broad gamut of antituberculin drugs which exist are available and are being used. The conditions which the party has created for us are very favorable and we must exploit them better to achieve more marked results.

CSO: 2100

BULGARIA

MILITIA CHIEF COMMENTS ON THE NEW MILITIA LAW

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 30 Oct 76 pp 1, 2 AU

[Article by Major General Kostadin Iliev, director of the people's militia: "Development of the Public Principle and Social Functions"]

[Text] At its second session the Seventh National Assembly voted on and adopted the new law of the people's militia and thus marked a new stage in the realization of the process of renovation of our socialist lawmaking. The adoption of the law is, also, of great significance in the general system of means of further perfecting the activity of the people's militia under the conditions of the building of a developed socialist society.

The fact that the people's militia's prerogatives of action derive from and that its activity is based on the power and authority of the law as an act of the supreme organ of the people's government and an expression of the will of the entire people enhances the militia's role and authority.

The decree on the people's militia of 1955 played its role and cannot be expected at the present stage to serve as the legal and organizational foundation of the militia's activity. The transformation that took place in the political, economic and social development of our society, on one hand, and the new tasks and increased requirements set for the people's militia on the other, generated the objective needed for a new normative regulation of its activity.

The new law of the people's militia is in complete agreement with the tenets and spirit of the 11th Congress decisions, the BCP Central Committee July Plenum decisions and the BCP Central Committee Politburo decisions of 9 December 1974 entitled "for improving the people's militia activity under the conditions of the construction of a developed socialist society." It reflects the increased requirements and responsible tasks of the people's militia. The social function of the people's militia increased at the stage of the construction of a developed socialist society. The militia becomes a substantial factor, actively cooperating for the accelerated and successful fulfillment of the party's economic and social policy.

Acts against the law and violations still have a place in our socialist reality, regardless of the existing positive tendency of their being limited and their decrease. This requires the waging of an active and aggressive struggle for their complete uprooting. The conduct of a wide crime prevention activity is of great importance, without underestimating or reducing the repressive steps. From that point of view, a substantive aspect of the people's militia's activity in guarding the public order and combatting crime and antisocial manifestations reflected in the ever increasing importance of the preventive educational principle. Therefore, Article 2 of the law in effect determines, as a basic trend of the militia's activity, the prevention of crimes and other antisocial manifestations and the education of the citizens in a spirit of mutual respect, observance of public discipline and consciously abiding by laws.

On the other side, this is also a concrete manifestation of socialist humanitarianism, which characterizes completely the new law of the people's militia. The more active, purposeful, aggressive and comprehensive the preventive and educational activity, the more reliably and efficiently socialist and personal property, the life, honor and dignity of the citizens, their rights and lawful interests will be preserved.

The law includes stipulations obliging the organs of the people's militia to render urgently needed assistance to citizens who were the victims of crimes or other violations and to assist those who find themselves in a helpless situation in a public place.

The law provides for the participation of the militia in saving people and property at times of natural calamities or public disasters and to cooperate in cases of epidemics and in carrying out quarantine measures. The militia's obligation to promptly undertake the necessary measures for the prevention, interception and detection of crimes and antisocial manifestations also received its legal regulation in the new law.

A substantial aspect, characterizing the regulations of the new law, is the raising to a higher level of the public principle of the people's militia's activity. Already in Article 1 Paragraph 2 it is noted that the people's militia performs its activity in the interest of the people and relies on the active help of the working people. This is not an accidental rule. From its very foundation the people's militia always guarded the interests of the people and has relied on the assistance and cooperation of the working people. Under the conditions of the construction of a developed socialist society this question acquires increased importance, new meaning and even richer content. All this has been expressed in Articles 22-46 of the law.

The centers of educational work at the living quarters and the crime prevention councils in organizations and offices turned out to be positive forms of active public participation in the struggle against crime and antisocial manifestations and in preserving public order and traffic safety. Other

institutions of similar kind are the comrades' courts and the volunteers' groups of working people. These forms of public participation facilitate the creation of more favorable conditions for expanding the cooperation of the people's militia with the organizations of the fatherland front, the trade unions and the komsomol. This conforms to the requirements of a new and comprehensive approach in the conduct of ideological and educational work and in the area of the struggle against negative phenomena.

The law devotes a special place to measures aimed at increasing the educational influence on society and the effectiveness of the people's control. This is to be done together with the public organs and organizations and by relying on the assistance of the worker's collectives and the broad public with a view to liquidating the conditions leading to crimes and antisocial manifestations and creating an atmosphere of intolerance against the violators of socialist law.

The new law introduces substantial new aspects that carry further the development of the principle of the subordination of the militia to the people's councils. This is fully in the spirit of the party decisions on improving the leadership and increasing the responsibility of the people's councils as well as the local organs of the state government and the people's self-government in the area of the struggle against crime and in preserving public order. On that basis, even more favorable conditions are created for a closer coordination of the activity and the comprehensive utilization of the capacities of all state and public organs and organizations in this respect, on the territory of the respective people's council. In this manner, the guidance and control over the militia's activity--as exercised by the working people through their participation in the work of the people's councils--are enhanced and expanded.

The Leninist principle of strict adherence to the socialist law is the basis of the entire activity of the people's militia. The organs of the militia directly realize this principle by struggling against the sharpest manifestation of its violation: Crimes and other violations of the law.

The activity of the militia is unthinkable without prerogatives and that is why the militia is provided with the right of applying coercive measures. Yet, the law of the people's militia connects the authority and the right to use coercive forces of those who hold power exclusively with the goal of preserving the socialist legal order, with the defense of the working people's rights and the interests of society and the state. Compulsion is only to be used with this end in view and under no circumstances independently of it or even contrary to it.

The law also creates increased legal guarantees of the working people's rights and freedoms that are a real expression of the development of socialist democracy and the comprehensive strengthening of socialist legality.

The law closely links the strict observance of socialist legality in the militia's activity with the requirement to show respect toward the citizens,

toward their honor and dignity. This is dictated by the improved social relations and by the increased legal consciousness and the justified and increased sense of the workers' personal honor and dignity. On the other hand, the members of the people's militia are in constant contact with the citizens and very often find themselves participating in very acute and complicated situations, requiring immediate action. These circumstances require of the members of the people's militia strong will, professional skill and a high degree of self-control and restraint. They have to be demanding but polite in their relations with the citizens. The public intolerance of law violations as well as the assistance and cooperation of the citizens are of great significance in such cases. Therefore, the struggle for high professional standards and social prestige, based upon strict observance of socialist legality were raised as one of the basic obligations in the new law.

In conclusion it must be noted that the new law creates a comprehensive, contemporary and normative structure which is a solid legal foundation for the further perfection of the activity of the people's militia.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

ARMY HOLDS MEETING ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 Oct 76 p 1 AU

[NARODNA ARMIYA's own report: "For the Communist Education of Cadets"]

[Text] Yesterday a meeting was held in one of the halls of the central club of the people's army with the basic commanding and teaching staff of higher military education institutions. The meeting was organized by the main political administration of the people's army. The meeting was attended by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the main political administration of the people's army, by Col Gen Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of national defense, by Maj Gen Ivan Shtilyanov, deputy chief of the main political administration of the people's army, by officers and generals.

Those participating in the meeting listened with attention and interest to a report entitled: "On the work of the commanding and teaching staff, of the party and komsomol organizations on the education and ideological training of cadets." The report was read by Col Gen Kiril Kosev. On the basis of a comprehensive analysis in the spirit of the requirements contained in the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee the report discussed the question of the communist education of future commanders and political workers as highly qualified, ideologically convinced military cadres, devoted to the cause of socialism. The report also dwelt on the role of commanders and teachers, on the role and position of party and komsomol cadres.

In his closing address Col Gen Kiril Kosev outlined the trends and set concrete tasks, upon which the improvement of the standards of the comprehensive ideological and political-educational work depends at the present moment, tasks upon which the improvement of the commanding and teaching activities devoted to the practical implementation of the decisions adopted by the July Plenum in higher educational military institutions depends.

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HOFFMAN SPEAKS AT OCTOBER REVOLUTION RALLY

Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1325 GMT 5 Nov 76 LD

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Committee of Trade Unions, from the Lilius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation in Prague on the occasion of the great October Socialist Revolution Anniversary Rally--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, Dear Soviet Friends:

Fifty-nine years elapsed since the great October Socialist Revolution. At every anniversary of this event of world historic importance we are deeply aware of the unbelievably difficult conditions under which the new era of current history started, an era of the transition of mankind to socialism and communism. The unimaginable sufferings of the proletariat and peasants deprived of rights, the oppression of all nations under Tsarist Russia, were transformed into a revolutionary energy whose might history had not yet seen. Credit for this belongs to the party of Bolsheviks, the true fighters for freedom and the rights of the people. The birth of this party, of this truly revolutionary vanguard of the working class and other toilers, their tempering in the revolution and their victorious march toward October, is indivisibly linked with the immortal name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. His genius turned the Marxist teachings, into a victorious weapon of the socialist revolution. The great October Socialist Revolution released countless sources of revolutionary determination on the part of the proletariat and its vanguard. It set into motion the immense creative force of the freed labor of the working class, peasants and all toilers and nations who in turn united in the powerful Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Soviet people, led in the construction of a new society by Lenin's party, fulfilled the ideas of October, built socialism and, at the present time, step by step, translate into life the most daring dreams of progressive mankind--the program of communism. An historic milestone on this road was the 25th Congress of the CPSU. The fulfillment of its aims further strengthens the position of the Soviet Union as a country that is a shield of the revolutionary, democratic and peaceloving forces throughout the world.

What is exceptionally important for us, is the unshakeable support of the constant growth of the power and influence of the world socialist community to which the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic belongs forever. [Applause]

The great October Socialist Revolution represents a decisive turnabout in the history of mankind. It brought onto the agenda of the day the solution of the main tasks and aims of the world revolutionary process. It put into an historic context everything for which the Bolsheviks and proletariat of Russia fought in the decisive struggle against Tsarism and against the united forces of world imperialism. It showed a realistic way of liberating working people from the yoke of capitalist exploitation, of liberating people from the yoke of capitalist exploitation, of liberating people from the shackles of imperialism and colonialism and it opened up prospects for an equitable settlement of a world rid of wars of conquest. It proved the necessity of the existence of a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party. It proved the correctness and vitality of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the building of the most humane social system, a socialist and communist society, which creates all conditions for a free, all-round, development of the human person.

Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world look with admiration at the Soviet Union. They rejoice at the successes it achieved in the construction of a new society for the benefit of working people of the whole world. The victorious way of realistic socialism inspired and strengthens them in their hopes and in their battles. It proves the vitality of the ideas of October, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism representing the most valuable spiritual force in the struggle of the current world. Marxism-Leninism is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the just struggle of the masses for the freedom and independence of nations, for the democratic rights of the people and for social progress, as well as for peace and security.

Comrades: In the course of events in October 1917, there was installed in Soviet Russia, by the will of the proletariat, the power of the working class. This was the true rule of working people. For the first time power was in the hands of a class, which, as the most important creator of all values, has alone the right to lead society. This class is called upon to lead society. It alone is also interested in the development of the entire society, in the fact that the society is managed purposefully, on the scientific basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and in the interest of all working people. The great October Socialist Revolution clearly demonstrated how to turn the power of the workers, of the dictatorship of the proletariat, into a decisive instrument for the final liberation of working people. It pointed the way to the elimination of exploitation, and to the eradication of the economic, social and ideological roots of capitalism. The great October Socialist Revolution meant the revolutionary transformation of the old society into a new, socialist society. Its direct impact is characterized by the fact that it laid the foundations of an entirely new organization of society, that it created a socially just social system, yet unparalleled in history.

The fact that almost 6 decades have past since the October Revolution proves that the workers' power was fully tested by history. The workers' class convinced the world that it cannot only gain and maintain power, but that it is capable at managing the state and administering public affairs in the interest of working people. Moreover, it is capable of doing this a hundred times better, than the bourgeoisie. The workers' class is not only capable of overthrowing in a revolutionary struggle the domination of the bourgeoisie, but it is also capable of constructing a social system that is profoundly democratic, that justly solves the question of nationalities on the principles of equality and self-determination, that set up the Soviets as a new type and system of power organs of working people in a socialist state, a system, which develops in a planned manner production with the aim of satisfying the needs of working people, of raising the material and cultural standards and strengthening the certainties of citizens. It is a system that fully insures the working man of his right to work, of his right to social achievements such as health and education, and the right to the development of a cultural and spiritual life. The results of Soviet power and the rule of the working class in other socialist countries proves that only the working class can guarantee democracy in the state, a true democracy for working people. The upsurge of socialism constantly intensifies the participation of a broad strata of the population in the management of the state. The upsurge of socialism expresses and implements the interests and the will of the people, it respects and insures its needs.

It is not accidental that the questions of the power of the working class and socialist democracy are ever more the subject of a sharp ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. Bourgeois ideologists, who are considerably assisted by revisionists of all hues, distort the substance of the socialist system and socialist democracy. They try to force upon us the purely formal bourgeois democracy based on the power of capital. This democracy is absolutely indifferent to the true position of the working man. The profound political, economic, social and moral crisis through which the current capitalist world is going fully discloses, however, the true substance and purpose of all these formulas for democracy and their determined attacks on our socialist system. They are the fruit of fear of the ruling classes of the growing revolutionary movement, which is inspired by the example of working people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and are the expression of hopeless efforts to preserve the domination of the bourgeoisie and international monopolies. That is why they do not hesitate to use any slanders of socialism and the most repulsive lies about the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The future belongs to the working class, that is the historic truth.

The recent elections to representative bodies, which were a fresh, new and great political victory of our people, of the Communist Party and the national front, prove convincingly the strength of the socialist state whose source is the power of the working class. The results of the elections confirmed that Czechoslovak citizens value the achievements of the socialist revolution, including socialist democracy, whose main content is the active

participation of working people in the management of the state, of the national economy and in the solution of all questions of the life of the society. That is why working people consider socialism and its strengthening as being in their vital interest. Millions of working people, through the intermediary of national committees and social organizations participate in seeking and creating the most effective ways of the development of the society. This was stressed at the 15th Congress of CPCZ. They are the decisive force in the fulfillment of the goals and in the implementation of the policy of the CPCZ that expresses their fundamental vital interests. This advantage of socialist democracy, which is the expression of the invincible power of our workers' class and working people, gives us certainty for the future. At the same time we constantly draw from the rich experiences of the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the CPSU, were the first to embark on this road. They proved in the hardest tests the strength and invincibility of the Soviet power. In the spirit of the legacy of the great October Socialist Revolution, in the interest of working people, we will constantly strengthen the people's power and consistently improve and deepen socialist democracy in our country. [Applause]

Comrades: The determination of Russian revolutionaries to construct socialism was successfully fulfilled. The transformation of society, started by the great October Socialist Revolution, reached an enormous scope in the Soviet Union. It is best born out by the successful struggle waged against the legacy of hundreds of years of economic backwardness and by the overcoming of the consequences of a terrible war, of a barbaric destruction of a considerable part of the country by fascist Germany and, above all, by the uninterrupted exuberant development of productive forces of the Soviet country.

The new socialist society in the Soviet Union, therefore, not only did not flounder, as was often forecast and attempted by all means by enemies. On the contrary, it constantly develops, is an ever more attractive example for working people throughout the world. The Soviet people achieved socialism. They live an all-round richer life and build the material and technical foundations of communism. The 25th Congress of the CPSU reviewed the eloquent successes of the permanent course of the Communist Party, aimed at a dynamic development of the national economy and at a constant raising of the living standards of the Soviet people. Our people sincerely rejoice at the fact that particularly in the recent years, while the Soviet working people were fulfilling the program of the ninth 5-Year Plan, the Soviet economy developed much faster than any of the most advanced capitalist states. In the volume of production of a number of important products, such as coal, crude oil, steel, iron ore, cement and others, the Soviet Union assumed the first place in the world. The more astounding are, therefore, the aims of the further economic and social development of the Soviet Union that the 25th Congress anchored in the plans of the tenth 5-Year Plan.

These aims are an inspiration and an example, because the entire mighty economic and scientific-technical potential and the rich experiences from

socialist construction so far are utilized in a creative manner for the fulfillment of new tasks. They are used to pursuing daring plans for the construction of the first communist society in the world. They are inspiring, as well as an example, because they stress effectiveness and quality of production. They have a progressive aim, they are highly challenging, and characteristic of a Leninist style of directing work. All this, too, was reflected in the recent speech of Comrade Brezhnev at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee devoted to questions of economic and social development of the Soviet society until 1980.

If the results of the construction of socialism, and the gradual transfer to the construction of communism in the Soviet Union, are one of the principal pages of the process of upheaval started by the great October Socialist Revolution, one of its further most important characteristics is the fact that the construction of a new society is not restricted merely to the Soviet Union. On almost every continent other countries have started on the path of socialist development. There has arisen the world socialist system. Its birth is the fruit of the October Revolution, the fulfillment of its great progressive ideals, and the liberation of mankind from oppression and exploitation. The world socialist community plays an ever more important role in international political developments and in world economy. The four times faster industrial growth of the socialist countries in the last period compared with advanced capitalist states makes the socialist community the most dynamic force in the world and their share in the world economic potential grows and cannot be stopped.

An important role in this process is being played by the implementation of the long-term program of socialist economic integration that is not only an instrument for the expanding economic cooperation of socialist countries, but also an expression of the deepening logical trend towards a general drawing together of the countries of our community. It strengthens the successes of world socialism. This fact is even more apparent if compared with the profound crisis through which the capitalist world is currently passing. This crisis eloquently reveals the historic superiority of socialism over capitalism. This crisis increases socialism's attractiveness to hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. The crisis even more significantly shows the importance of the great October Socialist Revolution.

The 59 years since great October Socialist Revolution confirms the socialist future of the world and mankind. This was forecast by Marx and Engels, and as, under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, it was started to be built by the Russian proletariat. Today it has become a realistic, ever more strongly asserted, reality that permeated the minds and activities of people in all spheres of our planet. [Applause]

Comrades: The great October Socialist Revolution became an inspiring appeal for the unification of proletarian ranks, an appeal for solidarity and mutual assistance, for a joint course of the international working class

and all progressive forces against the common enemy, international capitalism. Lenin stressed that the revolutionary acts of the Soviet opened the eyes of the workers throughout the world. No effort of the bourgeois and socially traitorous groups will succeed in dampening their awakened social awareness.

The ideas of proletarian internationalism and internationalist solidarity played an important role in the defense of the young Soviet state against the concerted attack of joint reactionary forces. These ideas also played an important role in the construction of the first socialist state in the world under conditions of a capitalist encirclement. They added strength to the heroic struggle of the Soviet people and to the resistance of oppressed nations against fascism. Proletarian internationalism, as one of the main principles of Marxism-Leninism, has become a tested and feared weapon of the working class and working people in the whole world in the struggle against exploiting classes and monopolies. It is, therefore, the object of constant attack by the enemy and revisionists of all shades. The enormous strength of proletarian internationalism and solidarity, which, thanks to the birth of the world socialist system is ever more significantly translated into active, internationalist, assistance and help, is borne out by the victory of socialism in Cuba, by the defeat of imperialist aggressors in Vietnam. It is also borne out by the victory of progressive forces in Laos and Cambodia, by the victory of the Portuguese people over fascism, by the successes of national liberation forces in Angola and other countries of Africa and Asia, as well as by the heroic resistance of the Chilean people and other countries of Latin America against fascist dictatorships. Proletarian solidarity represents a powerful support for the struggles of the working class in advanced capitalist countries against big capital and international monopolies, which are the main causes of the current profound economic crisis, rising inflation, mass unemployment and other social sufferings of millions of working people.

The ever wider unity of action of working people grows from the awareness that they can confront the joint attack of international monopolies only by uniting their forces, by a common course and by effective solidarity. Out of the principle of proletarian internationalism grew the unity of the world communist and revolutionary workers' movement, whose power and cohesion contribute to the constant development of the world revolutionary process. At the core of all this is the solidarity of working people throughout the world.

The undefeatable strength of international unity was demonstrated by this year's conference of communist and workers' parties in Berlin. That conference represented an important event in the development of the communist and revolutionary movement. The permanent topical significance of the effort for the strengthening of the internationalist bonds that bind together communist and revolutionary workers' movements was stressed by the words of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Comrade Brezhnev, which he delivered at that conference. Comrade Brezhnev said that by

proletarian internationalism we mean solidarity of the working classes and communists of all countries in the fight for common goals. We also mean solidarity with the fight of nations for national independence and social progress, voluntary cooperation of fraternal parties strictly adhering to the equality and independence of every one of them. We believe that this sort of comradely solidarity, the banner of which have been for more than 100 years carried by communists, maintains its importance today. This solidarity has been and remains a powerful and proven weapon of the communist parties and of the entire working class movement. [Applause]

The Czechoslovak communists, as was stressed by Comrade Husak at the 15th Congress of the CPCZ and at the Berlin Conference, are particularly concerned with unity, action readiness and cooperation of communist and workers' parties in the socialist countries as well as the further successful development of the entire international communist and workers' movement. The principles of the proletarian internationalism and the development of solidarity is something we consider as the central issue of our international activity. For this reason, we are determined to strengthen the firm combat bond of Marxist-Leninist parties. We are determined to look for a broad development of relations, for the deepening of unity and for the development of an all-round comradely cooperation. For this reason, we give and shall continue to give our support to the fight of the working people, to the fight of nations for their freedom, independence and their economic and social progress. [Applause]

Comrades: The ideas of the great October, as was forecast by Lenin, and the example of a Leninist solution to the question of nationalities in the Soviet Union, inspired the national liberation struggle of the millions of people on continents everywhere where colonial powers for centuries built an unjust system of exploitation and colonial rule. The victorious struggle of the oppressed nations completely broke the old colonial domination. Those countries that liberated themselves from colonial dependence are endeavoring to achieve social changes, and the utilization of their natural resources and the work of the population to their own benefit. These countries are energetically defending their political and economic rights and they strive to strengthen their political independence and to raise the standards of the social, economic and cultural development of their nations. This process takes place at the same time as a complex differentiation of class forces occurs and it is at these times that decisions are taken whether the internal development will follow a noncapitalist path.

Imperialism, drawing its strength from international monopolies, in all ways possible supports the internal reaction in these countries. It tries to disintegrate the front of the progressive countries and forces, to isolate them from socialist countries, to undermine their political and social achievements won by national liberation revolutions. It does all this in order to repossess in these countries lost positions. The final result of this struggle, however, has been for a long time determined also by something else, other than the sheer possibilities, courage and ability to fight

on the part of the progressive forces that in the individual countries face the concentrated pressure of reaction supported from the outside. It is above all the international weight and strength of the USSR and the world socialist community that have drastically changed the balance of power of the world class forces and make it impossible for international reaction and imperialism to pursue their goals toward a repeated domination of the liberated countries in order to continue in the exploitation of these countries' peoples and national wealth.

These countries are quite right to see in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries loyal allies. Therefore, they are developing with the socialist countries an ever broader political and economic cooperation. They have seen that the socialist countries are not seeking advantages for themselves, or that their aim is a political or economic supremacy. In defense of the independence of the liberated nations and their sovereign rights, also other progressive and peaceloving forces all over the world are acting in a more determined fashion. These are the guarantees that the nations who have liberated themselves from the colonial domination will withstand the imperialist pressure, will defend their right for just and equal political and economic relations, and that they will increase their contribution to international cooperation and the worldwide struggle for peace and the security of nations.

Our relations with the developing countries are based consistently on the principle of the Leninist foreign policy that was defined by the October Revolution. We fully respect the rights of every nation to elect its own path of development and we do not interfere in the internal affairs of other nations. At the same time, we make no secret of the fact that our sympathy and solidarity belong to the forces of liberty, democracy, progress and socialism and to these forces, within our possibilities, we afford concrete help. [Applause]

Comrades, one of the most important and at the same time most attractive slogans for the working people that marked the great October Socialist Revolution was the demand of securing peace. The decree on peace and the numerous moves of Soviet rule in foreign policy proved to the peoples of the world that peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation of countries with different social systems represents the only correct way of avoiding the peril of war.

The great October Socialist Revolution thus showed the way to rid mankind of the permanent threat of war, to prevent growing losses of human lives and great sufferings of working people and their families. The past 59 years brought much convincing evidence of the Soviet people's consistent interest in, and striving for, peace. The consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which proceeds from the concerned words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin that we know, we know only too well, what unprecedented sufferings war brings to the workers and peasants, and from the bitter experience of our own people, has already brought salutary results.

These results have, in the course of the years, become greater and more tangible the more the Soviet people and the whole socialist community grew in strength. Moreover, the more determined the struggle of the workers in the capitalist countries against exploitation was, the bolder the efforts of the developing countries to insure development independent of imperialism became, the more solid the unity of all the peaceloving, democratic and progressive forces of the world has been.

This is why the 25th Congress of the CPSU was able to state that, although world peace has not yet been firmly secured, we can say with full justification that the improvement of the international atmosphere shows convincingly that the achievement of lasting peace is no longer a mere pious wish but a fully realistic task. Peace is possible and it is necessary to strive for it consistently and by every means.

What is the basis of this optimistic assertion of the 25th Congress, which outlined a new and even more far-reaching program in the light of the results achieved? What has the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU brought so far? First and foremost, visible changes in detente and the consolidation of peace in Europe. This is so because it is here that socialism holds the strongest positions. The constructive and coordinated policy of the socialist countries wields the greatest influence here and the progressive peace forces are best organized here. The conference on security and cooperation in Europe has become a reality and was successfully concluded.

The final act of the conference creates favorable conditions for the maintenance and consolidation of peace on our continent, the more sincere and consistent will be the efforts of all the participating states to implement the final act in all its parts, as the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries have been implementing it, the more speedily will a solid and lasting peace be achieved in Europe.

In recent years the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and other socialist countries concluded bilateral agreements with a large number of capitalist countries that significantly contribute to the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence and widespread mutually beneficial cooperation. Economic, technological and cultural ties are increasing and expanding. The improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the achievement of an agreement on cooperation in a number of important areas and the signing of a number of significant treaties that benefit all sides are of exceptional importance for worldwide detente and the reduction in the risk of a new world war. They are important for the consolidation of peace. On the initiative of the Soviet Union the United Nations General Assembly has during recent years passed a number of important resolutions calling for a curb on the arms race and a ban on the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and weapon systems. This year's General Assembly of the United Nations Organization also witnessed an exceptional level of active participation by the Soviet Union. The specific proposals put by the Soviet Union, such as the

proposed treaty on refraining from the use of force in international relations, the draft program of wide ranging, comprehensive and timely measures directed towards disarmament are supported by the general public. Other proposals met with the support of a number of member countries of the United Nations organization and of the world public as a whole.

The detente process and the disarmament negotiations in particular, however, are not taking place with total smoothness. They are faced with opposition from the aggressive and most reactionary circles of imperialism, who would prefer to negotiate from strength. They clamor about the Soviet menace and about the growing military might of the Soviet Union so that they are able to step up their own war preparations, boost their military budgets, develop new weapons and build more military bases. It is for this reason that the Soviet Union, unmasking all these intrigues step by step, pointed out the threat that they entail, and indefatigably instigates more and more steps to ward off atomic warfare and lead to disarmament and a lasting peace. It is thanks to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems became the principal trend in contemporary international relations. Every peaceloving inhabitant of this planet is thus becoming convinced that a lasting peace can be guaranteed. An increasing number of people are realizing and appreciating that the results achieved and the progress gained on the road to a lasting peace are the result of the peaceloving policy of the socialist countries, particularly of the enormous, unflagging efforts of the Soviet Union, its Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the personal contribution of Leonid Illich Brezhnev.

[Applause]

Like the entire peace program of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with which our party fully associated itself at its 15th Congress, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak people also support the latest specific proposals by the Soviet Union. We realize the great significance of the Soviet peace policy and for that reason we demonstrate our attitude to the great October Socialist Revolution and its lofty ideals in complete support for the peace program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We demonstrate our support by actively contributing to the fight for disarmament and for a reliable and lasting peace in the world, and will continue to demonstrate this in the future.

[Applause]

Comrades, the Russian Bolsheviks victoriously led the working class into revolution, correctly selected the moment for the rising, elaborated a successful fighting strategy and tactics, consolidated Soviet power and built socialism for the solid reason that they were armed with a scientific theory of revolution, that they were headed by a great revolutionary strategist, a theorist of genius who creatively developed Marxism in a period when history placed on the agenda a realistic change from the ultimate system of exploitation to socialism and communism. The great October Socialist Revolution was the first revolution in history to be carried through under the banner of a scientific theory of revolution and to set

itself the target of putting it into practice. The last 59 years showed irrevocably the profound correctness and rightness of Marxist-Leninist teachings and confirmed that these teachings not only interpret the world correctly but are also capable of changing it, that they represent a powerful material force as soon as they are made the property of the working masses. The vital power and universally applicability of Marxism-Leninism to all countries and to the entire period of transition from capitalism to socialism are demonstrated not only by the enormous revolutionary transformations, the stormy development and growth and the many-sided successes of the Soviet Union, but also by the uncontested successes gained by other countries who have at their head parties armed with scientific theory.

Although our enemies are doing their utmost to eradicate and suppress this scientific worldview and spend enormous sums on supporting all attempts to deform and castrate the essential class-based nature of Marxism-Leninism, by supporting revisionism, opportunism and ultra-left adventurism, they have not been successful. Although they proclaimed time and time again that Marxism is out of date, that it has been surmounted and refuted, that it is not in accordance with the conditions of the world today, they cannot suppress its significance or prevent its spreading to further parts of the world. On the contrary, the ideas of October, the revolutionary teachings of the working class continue to successfully develop and be enriched. The ideas of the great October Socialist Revolution are helping to build a new reality in an increasing number of countries. These ideas are gaining new adherents and continue in their triumphant campaign through the world.

[Applause]

An example and model of the creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism is provided by the organizer of the great October Socialist Revolution the leading force of the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, as others, learned its lesson from the CPSU and will continue to learn it. Our own bitter experience of the period when Marxist-Leninist theory was neglected, when free rein was allowed revisionism, opportunism, manifestations of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, reminds us forcefully of the necessity of being consistently guided by Marxism-Leninism, of struggling for the purity of revolutionary theory and of applying and developing it creatively in each individual country.

The 15th Congress of the CPCZ, whose proceedings were marked by loyalty to revolutionary theory and its consistent application, justly pointed out that the future belongs to this theory because it is imbued with optimism, faith in the working man and woman, in their inexhaustible creative forces, because it inspires to great and heroic deeds and leads into struggle for the revolutionary transformation of the world, for communism. By our loyalty to Marxism-Leninism we express our loyalty to the ideas of the great October Socialist Revolution. [Applause]

Comrades, the successful revolutionary action of the Russian proletariat was made possible by the fact that it was headed by a militant revolutionary

party, formed and trained by Lenin. As a party of a new type, this party was a reliable and consistent political leader of the working class: It was a farsighted and effective vanguard. November 1917 and the entire, almost 60-year period of experience of the Soviet Union, of experience of the other socialist countries, and of the working-class movement of the capitalist world, fully confirmed the correctness of Lenin's doctrine of the indispensability of the revolutionary party. It confirmed the indispensability of the party's leading role for the successful struggle of the proletariat at every stage of the implementation of its historic mission. Necessity of a united, well-organized party with its rigid discipline, its high revolutionary morale has been confirmed. When the communists stood at the head of the proletariat that carried out the great October Socialist Revolution they were judging by current standards a mere handful. How gigantic, was, however, their ideological, political, moral and organizational strength if they were able to bring the masses of workers and peasants into motion and literally accomplish heroic deeds in the revolution and defend the revolution against intervention and counterrevolution. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union stood every test and became a powerful, tempered Leninist party, which has been so successful in all the period of the construction of communism, which is being successful in the current process of erecting the material and technical basis of communism. [Applause]

The CPSU is today even more tempered and effective than at any previous time. The CPSU is the most experienced and the most reliable detachment of the international communist movement, it is a lasting example for the other revolutionary parties. It is precisely the work of the CPSU that confirmed the validity of the Leninist doctrine that the role of the revolutionary party is inseparable from the role of the working class, and conversely, that the historic role of the proletariat cannot be fulfilled without the revolutionary vanguard, without the party of a Leninist type. [Applause]

Under the influence of the great October Revolution and in accordance with the examples of the CPSU dozens of other revolutionary parties came into existence in many countries of the world. Communist and workers' parties, among them also the CPCZ, always scored outstanding successes whenever they consistently guided themselves by the scientific theory, whenever they observed Leninist principles, whenever they studied and made use of the experiences of the CPSU.

The recent period, and in particular the 15th CPCZ Congress, serve as evidence that our party draws on the rich experiences of the CPSU. In keeping with the example of the CPSU example it expands in depth its leading role in society, reinforces the ideological, political and organizational unity among its ranks and file and promotes communist education among the working people. Thanks to this very fact, Comrade Gustav Husak was able to stress in his speech at the 15th Congress that our party always succeeded in finding the correct solution, that it always served loyally the cause of the working class, the people and the nations of our country, that the CPCZ

shared honorably in the great struggle waged by the international working class side by side with the glorious party of Lenin. [Applause]

In the year of the 55th anniversary of the founding of our party, at its 15th Congress, we declared unequivocally that the Czechoslovak Communists, the people of Czechoslovakia are firmly, lastingly and irrevocably aligned with the objectives and policy of the Soviet Communists. [Applause] We have convinced ourselves of the full justification of the words delivered by Comrade Brezhnev at the 25th Congress that wherever one finds difficulties one always finds communists in the forefront in removing them. We, too, know well that whatever may happen the Soviet Communists will not fail us, that wherever the CPSU is, there is success, there is victory. [Applause]

We trust the party of Lenin and support all-round its internal and external policy for this enhances our strength, always serves as an inspiration and the source of an inexhaustible energy. This is why we, the Czechoslovak Communists, will always stand side-by-side with communists, side-by-side with the Leninist party of the Soviet Union. [Applause]

Comrades. Today, when we are concentrating all our effort towards the realization of the resolution of the 15th Congress, which is a program for the building of an advanced socialist society, we are even more deeply aware of the significant role played by the October Revolution also in our history. October of 1917 powerfully inspired the national liberation struggle of our nations for an independent Czechoslovak state. At the same time it drew a sharp dividing line between the revolutionary and opportunist lines of the struggle for the total and, therefore, also social liberation of the working class and all working people. Thanks to the Gottwald leadership of the CPCZ in the sharp conflicts with the ruling bourgeoisie, which during 20 years of its rule failed either to solve a single urgent problem facing the country or to safeguard the basic national interests and the defense of the state in face of aggressive Hitlerite fascism, then when thanks to the victory of the glorious Soviet Army Czechoslovakia once again achieved freedom and independence, the working people of Czechoslovakia absorbed the historical experience that the ideals of the great October Socialist Revolution and the unshakeable alliance with the Soviet Union show the only path towards safeguarding national and state existence, the only reliable path towards social progress. [Applause]

This knowledge led our working people to the victorious political struggle with the bourgeoisie in February of 1948 and to the construction of a new society on the basis of the Leninist teaching on socialist revolution. The fact that in Czechoslovakia, too, under the conditions of an advanced industrial country, socialism has been accomplished, shows that this is the correct route. The accomplishment achieved by our working class and the working people under the leadership of their revolutionary party, merely show once again that there can be no other path towards freedom, happiness and progress than the path scientifically substantiated by Lenin. This path was laid out by the great October Socialist Revolution and has already been successfully travelled by the CPSU and the entire Soviet people. [Applause]

We are happy to know that the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia maintain firm relations of trust, cooperation and unity, that our countries are linked by an unbreakable alliance expressed by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. This treaty is a reliable guarantee of our freedom and independence, a guarantee that fraternal relations are expanding and growing in strength between the peoples of our countries. This is the unshakable foundation on which we base our program of further development of the socialist society, of the growing well-being and all-round certainties of the working people and of all our citizens.

An important part is played in the development of our cooperation by the meetings of our leaders, especially of the general secretaries of our parties, Comrades Husak and Brezhnev. The response to the recent visit of Comrade Husak to Moscow among the ranks of our party, among the working people, expresses the unambiguous support of their talks, which the working people consider yet another step in the development of our mutual relations. The visit expressed complete agreement with the high appraisal of the exceptionally meritorious work done by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and of his profound and genuine attitude towards our people. [Applause]

We are using this opportunity to sincerely congratulate twice hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We congratulate him from the bottom of our hearts, on the award of the highest Czechoslovak distinctions. [Applause]

Loyal to the ideas of the great October Socialist Revolution and to the interests of the happy socialist future of our peoples, of freedom and peace, we preserve and will develop and consolidate even more intensively our friendship with the Soviet Union. We shall remain loyal to the behest of the unforgettable Comrade Klement Gottwald, who said: It is our most sacred duty to preserve and consolidate the alliance with the Soviet Union. To betray this alliance would amount to betraying ourselves, our descendants, the entire future of our peoples. And it is natural that this realization inspired his statement, which expresses the firm determination of our people: With the Soviet Union forever, and never otherwise! [Applause]

Dear Comrades, Dear Soviet Friends, looking back on the results of nearly 60 years of development we note an exuberant and increasingly thorough process of change from the old exploiting world to a new and socially just world. The balance sheet of the 59 years since the great October Socialist Revolution provides a convincing, vivid picture of the realistic nature of the aims it put forward, of the successful character of the road covered since then by the communists, the working class, the working people of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the other parts of the world. We assess realistically the situation in the world and are aware that the dogged struggle between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction continues. But we see increasingly clearly how the forces of peace, the forces of democracy and socialism are gaining increasing superiority.

The international authority of the Soviet Union has been growing from year to year and its position is as solid as it has never been in the past. The world of socialism is powerful and truly invincible. The capitalist system is shaking in its foundations and is becoming increasingly discredited by its inhumanity and violence. The working-class movement in the capitalist countries is growing and developing.

The remains of colonialism are crumbling under the impact of the liberation movement and the people of those countries is taking the road of independent development and increasingly wide cooperation with the socialist countries. The movement for peace is growing in strength and driving back the forces of war. Detente has become the fundamental trend in international relations. Europe has lived at peace for more than 3 decades. This is why we feel deep satisfaction at being able to say, in unison with the 25th Congress of the CPSU: This is a good thing for all mankind, for all those who want freedom, equality, independence, peace and progress!

We may declare with assurance that all this has its beginning in the salvos of the cruiser Aurora, which announced the beginning of a new historical epoch. These are the consequences of the great October Socialist Revolution, they are the consequences of the selfless work and heroic efforts of the Soviet people, they are the results of the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. [Applause]

We are fully aware that, like the present day deeds of the Soviet people, their endeavors to implement the conclusions of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the assignments of the tenth 5-Year Plan, the similar honest and selfless work by our people and their active implementation of the 115th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the targets of the sixth 5-Year Plan are also a continuation of October and fulfill the ideas of the great Lenin. We can, therefore, best show our loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the legacy of the great October Socialist Revolution by completing in their totality all the assignments set by the 15th Congress and the sixth 5-Year Plan. [Applause]

Let us advance towards the 60th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution with even closer rallied ranks, with even further reaching achievements, with an even more convincing balance sheet for our work in building the society! We proclaim that we will continue to advance in the future side by side with the Soviet people along the road mapped out by the great October Socialist Revolution. We will contribute even more to the unity of the community of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, the unity of the international communist and working class movement.

Long life and constant strength to the eternal friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples! [Applause]

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizing force behind all the achievements of the Soviet people and the leading detachment of the world communist movement! [Applause]

Glory to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the leading force in our society, which is loyally advancing along the road of Leninism, the road of great October. [Applause]

CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

NVA GIVES MILITARY AID TO REVOLUTIONARIES THROUGHOUT AFRICA

Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Nov 76 p 5 DW

[Peter Hornung Vienna dispatch]

[Excerpts] A thorough analysis of counterintelligence officers of Rhodesian Commander-in-Chief Gen Peter Wall revealed: some 430 officers and noncoms of the GDR National People's Army (NVA) round out the Soviet-Cuban Expedition Corps in Mozambique. These are mainly Pioneer specialists for ZIPA partisans. They train the partisans in planting mines, penetrating enemy obstacles and blowing up bridges, high tension lines, railway tracks and buildings.

A second NVA contingent in Mozambique consists of telecommunications technicians. They work mainly on the three Soviet Army air fields in the south of the country, which are protected by SAM-6 antiaircraft missiles. Twelve NVA telecommunications men are assigned to border bases of ZIPA partisans to train them in handling walkie-talkies under warlike conditions.

Honecker's specialists in field-grey uniforms resembling the old Wehrmacht are no lost unit on the black continent. In 12 African countries and the People's Republic of South Yemen on the Arab peninsula, instructors of the 157,000-man army of the German contribution to the Warsaw Pact are implementing the new Red Prussian brother-in-arms policy with the Third World. They have suffered only two defeats: they have been thrown out of Egypt and Sudan together with the Soviet Union, the "big brother."

Algerian Col Messali Muhammed, the regional commander of the Algerian Hamada district, praised the NVA contingent during the opening of a supply air base for the Polisario partisans at the border of the Moroccan western Sahara. NVA Pioneers and electronics specialists built the air base for supply flights in the impassable rubble formations of the Dajet El Kadira desert.

NVA Pioneers are also working as advisers in the 29,700-man army of Libyan state chief Qadhafi. They were reinforced when new minefields were created in May last year at the eastern border. Tripoli expected a blitzkrieg of the Egyptians. NVA specialists have been building supply depots for the Libyan

Army which was rushed into existence and handed modern arms systems. The NVA men have been supervising the building of communications systems between army staffs. They have also been supervising the construction of several army hospitals. Pioneers are measuring the area near Bengasi for building a new military port.

Together with Cuban instructors, NVA cadres are organizing the transition of former guerrilla units in former Portuguese Guinea-Bissau to become a regular army of 30,000 men. NVA soldiers have built a radar station near Bissau.

The 230,000-man Nigerian army received military aid from Bonn in the early sixties. After three military revolts, the new army leaders demanded far-reaching Soviet military aid. The military telecommunications system was reorganized by 600 NVA soldiers. Honecker's Pioneers built two new barracks with military training grounds close to the capital, Brazzaville, for the 7,000-man army of the People's Republic of Congo.

The NVA Africa Corps experienced its baptism of fire in a foreign mission in Angola. Together with the Cubans, two complete Pioneer companies and one telecommunications company have been airlifted by the Soviets. They are due to take part in new military action in Mozambique. NVA soldiers have arrived in SWAPO guerrilla camps in southern Angola. Will cadres be trained there now for marching into former German southwest Africa?

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO ALGERIAN COUNTERPARTS

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 76 p 1 AU

[Greetings from new GDR leadership to Algeria's President Boumediene on national holiday of Democratic People's Republic of Algeria]

[Text] To Comrade Houari Boumediene, president of the Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Algiers.

Highly esteemed Comrade Boumediene: On the national holiday of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the 22nd anniversary of the beginning of the armed liberation struggle of the Algerian people, we convey to you, the members of the Revolutionary Council and of the Council of Ministers, as well as to all Algerian people, the cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

With sympathy and respect we are following the multifarious efforts of the Algerian people in implementing the tasks formulated in the national charter and the constitution for deepening the revolutionary process in Algeria. For this, we wish the friendly Algerian people further great successes.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of time-tested friendship and trustful cooperation between our states and peoples will continue to grow stronger in the interest of our joint anti-imperialist struggle for peace, international detente and social progress.

Please accept, highly esteemed Comrade Boumediene, best wishes for good health, energy and successes in your responsible work.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

On the same occasion GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer submitted cordial congratulations to Abdelaziz Bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

EAST GERMANY

DOCTORS FLEEING EAST GERMANY

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Oct 76

[Article: "Why Doctors Flee GDR--Government Responsible--Appeal to Honecker"]

[Text] A group of male and female doctors, who in recent months were discharged from prison in the GDR and who were allowed to go to West Germany, according to a report from the Berlin "13 August Study Group" approached SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Secretary Honecker. As they write, the members of the group expect that their "experiences as prisoners of the National Socialist regime in the Brandenburg Penitentiary"--today the biggest penitentiary in the GDR--will help underscore their report. Attached to the report--in which the doctors tell Honecker about their personal experiences--is an appeal intended for the public also in the name of the colleagues active in the GDR; it deals with the causes of the doctor flight.

It says that only the GDR Government is "responsible for the fact that over the past 3 years about 500 doctors escaped, including at least 20 from the Halle University Clinic and at least 30 from the East Berlin Charite [Hospital]." Apart from a few exceptions, all managed to reach the West because even those who were arrested and sentenced insisted that they be discharged into West Germany--something which was granted thanks to Inner-German agreements. The GDR allegedly believed that it could counteract the doctor flight if it were to raise salaries and increase vacations and improve medical-technical equipment. This progress may be quite pleasing but could not eliminate the main reasons for the flight and the numerous emigration applications which are now pending. The important thing is to eliminate the privileges enjoyed in terms of work and living conditions by those doctors who have the confidence of the party and the State Security Service. It would also be necessary to abolish the disadvantages to which many children of doctors are subjected when it comes to admission to college study. Independently of political conflicts between the State and many doctors, it would be necessary "for care and concern for individuals to create a basis for mutual confidence which would make the severe surveillance of doctors superfluous." Earning the qualification of specialist-physician must "not be made dependent on five-year attendance at Marxism-Leninism courses." It is necessary to take

into account the latest status of medical science and it is necessary to facilitate "guest lecture tours and visits to congresses in the West." If these trouble spots were to be corrected and if all doctors who escaped and who were discharged from prison were to be given the right to visit their family members, "then many doctors will resume their practice in the GDR and will thus also show that they do not want to shirk their responsibility toward their patients."

Among the approximately 170 male and female physicians, who during the past 3 years were sentenced mostly for attempts at escape, there are presently about 45 under arrest, including about 30 in the Cottbus Penitentiary. Apart from quite a few exceptions, all must serve at least half of their sentences and some even their full sentences. On the average, it is necessary to serve two-thirds of the sentence before the Inner-German agreements (buying freedom) take effect.

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HUNGARY

GYORI SPEAKS AT OPENING OF 'POLITICAL BOOK DAYS'

Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 1 Nov 76 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 1, MTI--The 15th Annual Political Book Days opened Monday in Budapest. The celebration has always marked an important event for ideological, political publications and dissemination of science in the country. At the gala inauguration of the days, Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, delivered a speech.

Speaking about the significance of political literature, Imre Gyori said that the Marxist-Leninist literature directly helped people in understanding the legality of world and social development. It helped them discover the interrelations between them and aided the creation of consciousness indispensable for progressive social activities.

Referring to the achievements of ideological-political educational work and political publication, the secretary of the HSWP Central Committee said that over 2.2 million people, that is every third adult citizen, participated in Marxist-Leninist education annually in Hungary. They studied the socialist ideology under the auspices of some social organization, university or college. Ideological-political book publication served well the growing demand. This year, for instance, the Kossuth Publishers alone was to bring out 229 political works in over 5 million copies. In addition to the Kossuth, there were other publishers who brought out regularly political books. The publication of the writings of Marx, Engels and Lenin was done from year to year. This year 19 of their works are to be published in over 200,000 copies.

"This year's Political Book Days coincide with an important resolution of the Central Committee of the party regarding ideological, political life." Imre Gyori emphasized. "Recently the communique about the session was published, and in the days to come the party resolution and other documents of the meeting will be carried in the periodicals of the HSWP. The CC resolution concerning propaganda work provides guidelines for every sphere of ideological life and propaganda including book publication."

Finally, the secretary of the Central Committee underlined that in propaganda work pretensions to quality were in the foreground, and this will manifest itself in publishing work, also, where the principle of "little but better" will be observed.

POLAND

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR MOROCCO'S LARAKI

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 Oct 76 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the 29 October Warsaw reception in honor of Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki]

[Text] Minister Olszowski stressed with pleasure the favorable development of Polish-Moroccan cooperation, which is being extended to newer and newer areas. The benefits produced by this cooperation, especially by economic cooperation, he said, can be considerably increased by mutual action. The rapid and comprehensive development of the Polish economy, particularly in the past few years, has enabled Poland to offer for sale an ever-increasing range of modern and attractive industrial goods and, at the same time, has made our country an important importer of foreign goods and services. S. Olszowski stressed that the general concept of economic development that is the basis of our achievements to date and that has enabled Poland to participate on an unprecedented scale in the international division of labor will be consistently continued.

Morocco's achievements and the extensive prospects for its further economic development as well as Poland's dynamic development have created natural conditions for further promoting mutually favorable Polish-Moroccan cooperation, S. Olszowski said. I am convinced that the political determination to act along these lines will not be lacking. One of the expressions of such determination will be the signing during this visit of an accord on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our states. This is because we need to promote mutual cooperation on the basis of more lasting links.

The cultural accord serves the development of contacts between our two peoples, S. Olszowski said.

The Polish people attach particularly great importance to the cause of strengthening international security and developing cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, S. Olszowski said further.

For many years now the international situation has been characterized by the processes of profound and positive changes, which are a result of the long and stubborn efforts made by Poland, the USSR and other socialist states, by the developing and nonaligned states, including Morocco, and by the realistic forces in the West. Experience has irrefutably proved that detente is a favorable

process for all countries. This is why all countries should participate in the efforts to strengthen and intensify detente. Referring to the CSCE, Minister Olszowski stressed that it is necessary to transfer the positive experience of Europe to the other regions of the world.

The halting of the arms race, strengthening political detente by disarmament measures in the military field and embarking upon the road to disarmament are particularly important and urgent issues. The implementation of this great task calls for uniting the efforts of all those who have at their hearts the cause of peace, the progress of mankind and the good of nations. Poland also deems it necessary to link the process of detente to transforming the principles of world economic relations.

Attaching great importance to developing friendly relations with the Arab countries, we are watching with attention and concern the development of the Middle East situation, which is a source of a threat to peace in the world, S. Olszowski said.

Poland is invariably for a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of that conflict through, above all, the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, through restoring the Palestinian people to their lawful rights, including the right to set up their own state, and through guaranteeing that all the states of that region are able to develop peacefully.

We take the view that the Geneva conference is the most proper forum for reaching such a settlement. We are for a speedy resumption of its debates.

In conclusion Minister Olszowski stressed his conviction that the Polish-Moroccan talks in Warsaw will contribute to the further expansion of Polish-Moroccan relations.

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POLAND

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF DANISH PRIME MINISTER

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 Oct 76 p 2 AU

[Joint communique issued in Warsaw on the official visit to Poland by Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen on 26-29 October]

[Text] Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen paid an official visit to Poland on 26-29 October 1976 at the invitation of Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

During his stay in Poland Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen had talks with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen was also received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

During his visit in Poland the Danish prime minister and his entourage toured Warsaw, Krakow and Katowice and paid a visit to the Oswiecim-Brzezinka concentration camp. The Danish guests met everywhere with expressions of the sympathy and friendship of the Polish people for the Danish people.

The talks between Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen were held in a frank, friendly and constructive atmosphere, which is a traditional feature of Polish-Danish relations.

During their talks the two premiers discussed a number of international issues, especially European issues, and Polish-Danish bilateral relations.

The premiers expressed their resolute determination to work to insure international peace and security and stressed the need for all the states to promote the most extensive activities to help develop the process of detente.

In this connection the sides stressed the great importance of the CSCE final act and expressed their resolute determination to fully implement all its principles and decisions in their own countries and in their relations with all the participating states.

The two premiers expressed the conviction that the 1977 Belgrade meeting will be of positive importance for the implementation of the CSCE final act and, as a result, will be one more important step along the road to detente in Europe and will help promote further progress in consolidating and developing the process of detente and international cooperation.

Both sides expressed their support for a positive development of the relations between CEMA and the Common Market and among the member states of these organizations and declared that they would act along these lines.

The sides also discussed some of the initiatives concerning European cooperation, including the initiatives in areas such as the protection of the environment, energy policy and transportation. They agreed that it would be useful to continue to work on these issues. The sides also stressed the importance of practical cooperation in the Baltic region.

The sides agreed that political detente and military detente constitute an inseparable whole. At the same time, they voiced the hope that the Vienna negotiations will result in an agreement that would significantly help strengthen the peace and security in Europe, while observing the principle that the security of all the sides must not be reduced in any way. Taking into consideration worldwide detente, the sides agreed that it is urgently necessary to take effective and specific steps to stem the arms race and to achieve progress along the road to general and complete disarmament.

The sides agreed that the liquidation of the existing conflicts and sources of tension is of basic importance for peace and security. In particular, they stressed the need for rapidly achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East situation in keeping with the Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

The sides expressed their full support for the efforts to liquidate colonialism and the racist discrimination the world over, especially in South Africa.

Both sides pointed to the need to reconstruct international economic relations and to base them on just new principles that make allowances for the interests of all the states.

The two heads of government expressed their satisfaction with the good relations between Poland and Denmark and expressed their conviction that these relations will develop even more for the benefit of the two countries and for the good of the process of detente in Europe.

The two premiers stressed the great importance their countries attach to the continuation and intensification of their political dialog through the frequent contacts between government representatives of their two countries. Both sides also attach great importance to the development of regular contacts at other levels.

The two premiers agreed that activities in favor of further increasing the scope of economic cooperation and trade will benefit both countries. They expressed their resolute determination to impart a greater impetus to Polish-Danish economic relations and to insure a greater equilibrium of these relations. In this spirit they signed a protocol on further intensifying and enriching Polish-Danish economic and industrial cooperation.

The sides reviewed Polish-Danish trade and agreed with pleasure that this trade had more than doubled since 1973. The sides agreed that it is possible to at least double their trade in 1975-1980.

The two heads of government discussed various possibilities for signing suitable accords in the area of economic, industrial and technical cooperation, including accords on supplies of complete industrial plants. Such accords are being worked out by the Polish and Danish enterprises.

The two sides also reviewed other areas, in which they see the best possibilities for further expanding Polish-Danish economic relations.

The two premiers agreed that the minister of foreign trade and maritime economy of the Polish People's Republic and the minister of economic relations with foreign countries of Denmark will very soon hold talks on the specific steps aimed at the planned expansion of Polish-Danish economic relations.

The two sides expressed their wish for the greatest possible intensification of Polish-Danish cooperation in the area of culture and education on the basis of the present cultural accord.

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen invited Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic to pay official visits to Denmark. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The dates will be settled through diplomatic channels.

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POLAND

'L'UNITA' NOTES CALL FOR REINSTATEMENT OF URSUS PLANT WORKERS

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Nov 76 p 15 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Ursus Workers Call for Reinstatement of Sacked Comrades in Letter to Gierek"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov--Altogether 889 employees at the Ursus Tractor Plant near the Polish capital have sent an appeal to Polish United Workers Party First Secretary Edward Gierek, calling for the reinstatement of workers at the plant who were sacked following the 25 June strike and workers demonstrations.

The signatories of the letter assert that the reinstatement of the sacked workers is necessary "because of the country's difficult economic situation, the tense atmosphere at the factory, and finally the shortage of skilled workers among the employees."

The document goes on to ask that the sacked workers be reinstated on the same terms as before and that they be paid their salary for the whole period they have been out of work." [Quotes as published]

News has also come out of a statement sent today to Prosecutor General Lucjan Czubinskiy by the "Committee of 18," which was set up last summer to defend the workers persecuted following the 25 June unrest.

The statement vigorously contests the contents of a report released last week by the prosecutor himself stating that the persons arrested or sentenced for the events at Radom and Ursus were guilty of acts of hooliganism, that is, of common-law offences and that the sentences were imposed "on the basis of convincing evidence."

The letter asserts that in the committee's opinion, however, at least the majority of the persons arrested following the 25 June events were accused of taking part in street demonstrations, clashes with the police, and of setting fire to the Radom party offices, that is, of "political demonstrations."

As for the evidence on which the guilty verdicts were passed, the committee asserts that "all the persons arrested 25 June or thereafter were brutally beaten by the police."

YUGOSLAVIA

SIGNIFICANCE OF MILITARY EXERCISES, MANEUVERS DEFINED

Belgrade FRONT in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 76 pp 4-5

[Article: "What We Accomplish Through Exercises"]

[Text] In the autumn, every year, young servicemen pass a test of military maturity. Unusual code names begin to be heard on news broadcasts over the radio and seen in the columns of newspapers. As a rule, the code names refer to some mountain, river, or region in combination with the last two numerals of the current year. This year, we have been reading about Golija-76. Four years ago, a lot was written and spoken about Podgora-72. On occasion, there may be another type of noun, as in Sloboda-71 (Freedom-71). All of these code names have been applied to exercises of varying scale, in which numerous units of our armed forces have participated.

Although these code names are a military secret during the planning and preparation of exercises, they soon become familiar to everyone when the whole machinery starts moving, when the arrows on the commander's maps come alive and are transformed into columns on the march and lines of riflemen. The participants long remember these exercises, and already today we can hear how many of us begin our recollections with the words "that was during Golija-76."

There have been many such exercises this year as well. They are a component part of the training of all elements of our armed forces, from the Yugoslav People's Army to territorial and civil defense units. Exercises are a fundamental form of training and at the same time one of the most convenient ways to verify the combat readiness of units of all kinds and the extent to which doctrinal stands and principles have been mastered. Without exercises, no one would be able to judge the true worth of any unit.

If a young person is to become a soldier, a person equipped to defend his homeland, he must be trained. This is a responsible task, a unique process by which knowledge, skills, and habits are acquired, along with psychophysical and intellectual abilities and specific moral-political and many other qualities. Much of this is acquired in military schools, courses, study halls, workrooms, garrison grounds, test ranges, training centers, miniature room-size firing ranges, and real firing ranges.

When a young person passes through all of this, or at least all that is necessary to him, he can master to perfection both military procedures and the handling of the weapons and equipment entrusted to him. But he is not yet a complete soldier. He knows much, but he is not yet tempered. As a rule, he has never seen or sensed his role in the context of a large military collective when he moves into action.

For him to see and sense this, for him to become a segment of a coordinated team, a young soldier needs to participate in exercises from time to time. There are exercises at various levels--platoon, company, battalion, regiment. The young serviceman who is a rifleman will clearly sense how machine-gunned and rocket launchers are helping him, how the artillery far behind the lines is supporting him, how he is moving parallel with tanks, how these steel armored vehicles can fire at targets. The radio operator and telephone operator will understand all of a sudden how significant their work is. Every serviceman will find himself and view his role in a huge collective.

What is most important, all of this is taking place on new, unfamiliar terrain. These are no longer the familiar meadows near the barracks. The troops reach the exercise area after marches and after bivouacking several times along the way. The work has proceeded in all types of weather, rainy and sunny, in dust and in mud. Real bullets are not whistling by your ears, of course, because this is no real war. Yet everything else is the same: nothing is imagined, nothing is assumed. A specific position must be reached, whether on foot or on wheels and caterpillar treads through mud on narrow, winding roads. One must drag, push, carry things on one's back, remain without food and water at times, endure thirst, stay wet. The knowledge and skills that have been learned need to be verified in circumstances that are rougher than the environs of a garrison or town.

There are various kinds of such exercises. Organizationally, they may be one-sided (when the enemy is only imagined or designated as some small unit) or two-sided (when both attacker and defender are represented). They may be at the level of a company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division. Exercises may involve only one branch (artillery, infantry, armor, etc.) or element (quartermaster corps, rear echelon) of the service. If several branches of the service participate, the exercise is termed consolidated. The latter are usually two-sided exercises. If the air force or navy participates alongside the land forces, then the exercise is called combined. These exercises are at brigade or division level. Maneuvers are the highest form of two-sided combined exercises.

The aims of maneuvers may be extremely diverse. With respect to verifying doctrinal principles, maneuvers are organized for the purpose of acquiring the fullest possible insight into the possibility of implementing the fundamental doctrinal principles of waging war and organizing the armed forces, checking out certain parts of war plans, the mobilization system, the preparation of specific social structures for defensive warfare. From the standpoint of the preparedness of servicemen, leadership personnel, commands,

and staffs, maneuvers serve to test the level of training, coordination, and stamina in units during operations in wartime conditions. Maneuvers often possess a deeper domestic and international significance. In countries with aggressive plans, maneuvers often serve to intimidate neighboring countries and may be held on the very borders. In our case, maneuvers serve to prove our determination to defend ourselves and to answer with weapons to any attack from whatever corner at whatever time. Large-scale combined exercises and maneuvers demonstrate to the world not only our determination but also our capacity to defend ourselves.

The appetites of potential aggressors grow apace with the weakness of particular countries. The more prepared a country is for defense, the longer it will be able to hold back the aggressor and inflict heavy losses, in which case the appetites of potential aggressors shrink rapidly. For this reason, we have held large-scale maneuvers in different parts of the country since World War II. They have been excellent, not only for testing the readiness and stamina of our military units but also for demonstrating our wishes, our readiness for defense, our ability to carry out our defense plans.

Our first maneuver, also known as the Sumadian, was held from 20 September to 2 October 1949 in the general area of Mount Kosmaj, Arandjelovac, Topola, and Smederevska Palanka. The maneuver took place as external pressure on our country was becoming more and more pronounced. This was the era of Cominform attacks on our independence. Approximately 20,000 persons participated. After the maneuver was over, all units were inspected by the supreme commander. The experience acquired was soon embodied in official regulations and doctrinal stands.

The second maneuver was held in September of 1953 northeast of Zagreb--around Koprivnica, Krizevci, and Vrbovec. By that time, the conditions of isolation and pressure on our country were gone. We were already an influence in the world, and we had overcome the greatest difficulties of internal, economic development. Our army had become more modern than ever before. Approximately 50,000 persons participated in this second maneuver. Many units were composed chiefly of reservists, who performed all tasks in an outstanding way and displayed great persistence, stamina, and talent for a holdback defense.

The third maneuver, known as Sloboda-71, was held 2-9 October 1971 in the areas of Bela Krajina, Kordun, Banija, Lika, and western Bosnia; in other words, in three socialist republics, Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia-Hercegovina. Approximately 40,000 persons participated in this maneuver, plus territorial and civil defense units and all social structures. In contrast to the first two maneuvers, in which only operational units of the Yugoslav People's Army participated, this third maneuver marked an essentially new phenomenon in that the doctrinal presuppositions of universal participation by the people and the army in the defense of our country were being tested. This was particularly evident in the operations of the Blues, who played the aggressor and who carried out a surprise attack with large forces in the form of motorized and mechanized units. The pace of the aggressor's

attack was slowed by the holdback resistance of the Reds and especially by partisan operations and resistance on the part of the civilian population. Protecting the aggressor's rear and his entire order of battle in depth proved to be an almost insoluble problem. The troops and officers on the Blue side are in the best position to confirm that. They felt very uncomfortable and were often hungry and thirsty. Somewhat later, this helped the Reds to group their forces and attack the Blues where the latter were the most vulnerable and least expected a blow. Widespread initiative on the part of every participant, whether soldier in an operational or territorial unit or ordinary citizen, was particularly in evidence during this maneuver.

The very next year after Sloboda-71, the next large-scale combined exercise was held, Podgora-72 (21-25 October 1972). During this exercise, which was equal in significance and scale to a maneuver, the Blues demonstrated one of the possible variants of modern sea landing operations to seize islands and shoreline, while the Reds stubbornly defended these areas by means of aggressive antilanding actions, creating favorable conditions for concentration and a counterattack by operational and territorial units. The practiced coordination of operational and territorial units, of soldiers and people, was also in evidence during this large-scale exercise.

Finally, the large-scale Golija-76 combined exercise has just been completed. Golija-76 is not in the maneuver range in terms of the forces deployed, but it is equal to a maneuver in significance. In this week's and last week's issues of this journal, we have reported in detail on the exercise, which is a further contribution to improving and strengthening our defense. Thanks to the presence of numerous observers from other countries, whom we had invited and who were very interested in observing the exercise, we have shown our own public and the public of the world at large both our readiness for defense and our determination to defend against any attack. There is no joking around in this determination of ours. We have said clearly and loudly, and have so demonstrated with the actions of our units, that anyone who attacks us will not only be held back but will be struck, repulsed, and destroyed.

CSO: 2800

- END -